

Down, said: "The government's supporters are here, under monstrous and degrading circumstances. A change in the government under the present international conditions—if that is the ground for the government clinging to office—will have the whole hearty support of the Unionist party."

He then moved adjournment, which was deferred \$2 to \$18.

Then the storm broke. Sir Frederick Bantock moved that a decision reached could not be reversed at the same session.

"The only honorable alternatives before the government," he said, "are resignation or dissolution. All the respect with which the members of the minority are treated is to have the members of the Cabinet sitting opposite them grinning like apes. The government is only a circus led by rebels. The best thing the Ulster members can do is to go home and make preparations to resist Home Rule."

Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, attempted to speak. He was on his feet for several minutes. Every sentence was drowned by Unionist shouts and derisive cries for Lloyd George. He finally took his seat.

The Attorney General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, had the same experience.

Henry Page Croft, Unionist for Christchurch, shouted: "The name of this government stinks in the City of London," referring to various alleged financial scandals.

The Speaker finally adjourned the House for an hour. Immediately it reconvened, Sir Rufus Isaacs was on his feet amid shouts of "Adjourn!"

The voice of Sir Edward Carson, who led the anti-Home Rulers in Ulster, arose above the din. "There will be no more business ever in this House!" he cried.

Speaker Adjourns House.

The Speaker repeatedly appealed for order, and at length declared:

"I rule that a scene of grave disorder has arisen, and I adjourn the House until to-morrow."

A yell of victory burst from the Unionists. The members of the Cabinet clustered on their side of the clerk's table. No one moved to leave the House.

On the Unionist side was a seething mob. An arm was raised and a document flew across the floor. It struck the Prime Minister on the shoulder. A shower of order papers fell among the group of ministers.

Mr. Asquith, white, and indignant, faced the attack with folded arms. The air was thick with papers and hats. At length the Prime Minister stalked to the door, greeted with yells of defiance and approval.

Suddenly the Unionist member Ronald McKinnell rushed to the clerk's table, and seized a heavy volume. He hurled it at the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, whom it struck full in the chest. There was an ugly rush from the Liberal benches, but the cooler members held back their colleagues.

For a moment a battle of fists seemed imminent. The peace making voice of Mr. Crooks was raised in song—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot." Others took up the refrain and gradually flowed into the lobby.

At a Cabinet meeting held later, it was determined to adhere to the programme.

London, Nov. 14.—The Times's Parliamentary correspondent says that the Unionist leaders, after the adjournment of the House, held a private conference, and decided that unless the government made a parliamentary and constitutional way out of the difficulty created by its defeat on the Home Rule amendment the Opposition will refuse to permit a continuance of the proceedings of the House of Commons.

It is stated that the Unionist leaders have the warmest support of their followers in this policy, and in their determination to prevent debate on the Premier's motion to rescind Sir Frederick Bantock's amendment.

ANOTHER BOMB FROM "L"

Grocery Store Blown Up and Bellevue Patients Scared.

Patrolman Schaefer was standing at First avenue and 15th street this morning a little after midnight, when he saw a man on the rear platform of a north-bound elevated train make a sudden lurching motion with his arms. The next instant the whole front of an Italian grocery store on the corner opposite Schaefer was flying through the air.

The concussion sent the policeman sprawling into the gutter, where he lay unconscious. The several dozen people who arrived within the next minute found him there and sent in an ambulance call. The front of the grocery store had been packed with barrels and bottles of olive oil, which had been blown all over the street and which even dripped from the pillars of the elevated structure.

All the windows in the buildings near by were shattered, and the impact of the explosion was so great that it caused a small panic in Bellevue Hospital. The physicians soon quieted this and dispatched an ambulance with surgeons, who revived Schaefer and took him to his station house.

The grocery was owned by F. A. Touris, who caters to Greek and Italian residents of the district. He denied he had been threatened. Detective Stapleton was immediately sent out on the case, but was unable to learn little.

A week ago a bomb was pitched from the platform of a Third Avenue elevated train at 15th street, demolishing the front of a drug store.

The Keynote of Health Is the Liver

Scientists have definitely learned that the liver is one of the most important organs of the human system. It is the sieve which separates the good from the bad, the nutrient from the poison. Allow the liver to become torpid or inactive, the poison is sent through the system and disease is the result. First, you become bilious and constipated and later the consequences are more serious. Nobody can live as regular as a clock. In order to enjoy life we subject ourselves to dietary indiscretion. If the proper remedy is then used, the trouble is quickly ended. A remedy which comes nearest to the heart of the people is a natural remedy. The natural remedy most widely used is Hunyadi Janos Water, the Natural Laxative. Its natural combination is wonderfully effective in biliousness, torpid liver and constipation—one-half tumblerful cleanses the liver, flushes the intestines, purifies the system and is gentle, speedy and sure. It has no harmful substitutes, they are worthless imitations and may be harmful.

## WILD SCENES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

One of the Gravest in the History of British Parliament Witnessed in Fight Over Home Rule.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 14.—One of the gravest scenes in the history of the House of Commons, an outbreak of violent disorder, which threatened at one period to develop into a free fight, as in 1893, occurred last evening. It led to the adjournment of the House by the Speaker. The government at the outset proceeded to smash all rules of the House in order that Monday's adverse decision on Home Rule finance might be rescinded. Under the questions the Speaker declared that he could find no precedent for rescinding a decision of the House during the passage of the bill. This declaration gave the Unionists their opportunity. They determined that as Premier Asquith had broken all parliamentary traditions, they would not be bound by the ordinary rules of decorum. All lines had been set for a furious uproar.

The Ministerialists scoffed at the Opposition, and the Opposition defied the Ministerialists. The Prime Minister presented the resolution. His usual confidence had gone. He spoke with a forced and jaunty don't-care-what-anybody-thinks manner. Opposite him were tightly wedged the Unionist ranks, and bitter resentment was breeding in their hearts. A Bonar Law was itching to get at Mr. Asquith. He came to the table with a spring. His speech rattled like an electric hammer, and there was hot passion in the onslaught as he moved adjournment of the debate as against Mr. Asquith's action. The Opposition, eager to get to close quarters, hurrahed, but Mr. Asquith would not consent. A division was called, and the government defeated its opponents by a majority of over one hundred.

Radicals Make Themselves Hoarse.

The Radicals were themselves hoarse scoffing at the Opposition, and their blood was up. Robert Harcourt rose on the Liberal side. "Sit down!" he was told. He was nervous and kept refixing his eyes and trying to make a start. "We shan't hear you; sit down!" was the cry. He could not swing against the flood, and he retired amid the cry of "Hurrah! Hurrah!" from the Unionists.

Up rose Sir Frederick Bantock. It was thought that the Radicals would retaliate, but they did not. Sir Frederick had an amendment affirming the judgment of the House once expressed must stand, and declaring that any attempt to evade the recorded proceedings was an affront to the House. Immediately succeeding came a speech, menacing in tone and bitter in phraseology, from Captain Craig. "This government is not to be treated as a government," he declared, "but as a caucus led by rebels."

That was a cue, and the Unionists cheered and kept on cheering. The Liberals sat unmoved. The Prime Minister and the Attorney General looked on with anxious dread. Feeling on the Opposition side was rising, and cheers volleyed in the wake of cheers. The Opposition kept the talk going, but it was ragged. Suddenly in the lull came the cry of "Traitor! Traitor!" from the Unionist back benches leveled at Mr. Asquith. "Traitor! Traitor!" the fierce denunciation was repeated. Some approving shouts were heard. "If I knew the honorable member," began the Speaker, springing to his feet in a house now tense with excitement—but the sentence was never finished.

Sir William Bull and Captain Craig rose in their places to acknowledge the use of the term, and when Speaker Lowther reminded them of its unparliamentary character, the Ulster member angrily protested that parliamentary expressions could not be expected under such circumstances. Still the Speaker attempted to pour oil on ruffled waters.

Further Restraint Impossible.

As further restraint was impossible, Sir William and the Unionists were subjected to abominable treatment, and he said so. "Traitor, traitor! I say it again," he declared in a loud voice. The Speaker at once ordered him to leave the chamber. Without another word, but with a look of scorn toward the government bench, where Mr. Asquith sat throughout the evening, Sir William Bull passed leisurely out of the House at 7:30 o'clock.

The climax was reached five minutes earlier. Sir Rufus Isaacs, who had been seated in silent company with the Premier, rose to answer the enemy. He attempted to make himself heard, but a persistent clatter of voices drowned his own. The more he shouted the worse became the din. "Adjourn, adjourn!" was the burden of the Unionist chorus. The Attorney General looked helplessly from the Speaker to the Premier and from the Premier to the clock. Repeatedly he sought the ear of the Commons; not for a second did he gain it. His lips moved, but he was inaudible. Without a break, the opposition kept going the shout of "Adjourn, adjourn!"

Twice the Speaker appealed for fair play, but he was met by the same cry, "Adjourn, adjourn!" varied by that of "Civil war, civil war!" hurled at the government by George Wyndham.

The end was inevitable. It came with dramatic suddenness. In anger Ronald McKinnell, his huge figure towering far above his colleagues on either side of him, jumped to his feet, and, pointing to the unfortunate Attorney General, demanded that he should sit down. The excitement was tremendous. The Speaker ruled that grave disorder had arisen and adjourned the sitting for an hour. The Unionists went cheering into the lobby.

There was a great crush when the House reassembled. The Prime Minister was surrounded by the Cabinet and the junior ministers. He was faced by a full front bench of prominent Unionists. A Bonar Law, Austen

Chamberlain, Sir Edward Carson and Walter Hume Long sat shoulder to shoulder. Behind them a solid phalanx of angry rank and file waited for the Speaker and waited for another chance to apply the gag.

He came. The Attorney General tried again, but was instantly blanketed with such an uproar that he had to give way, utterly helpless before the vociferous obstruction. No other Liberal dared to jump into the breach, but the mass of the opposition did not want their own men to speak, either.

The only thing was to bring the whole machine of Parliament to a standstill, so when one of their own friends, Lord Helmley, arose the Unionists yelled the same demand, "Adjourn, adjourn, adjourn!" and as an undertone was the persistent hum of "Journ, Journ, Journ. Quiet and collected Lord Helmley stood, whilst the place seethed with angry yells. The Speaker then adjourned the House till to-day. Immediately everybody jumped up and harsh things began to be shouted. Ronald McKinnell crumpled up an order paper and flung it at the government bench. It just missed Sir Rufus Isaacs. Stanley Wilson tossed another ball at the ministers. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues stood up and eyed their jeering opponents. George Wyndham leaned across the table and in red indignation taunted the government, but in the pandemonium it was impossible to hear. Some of the Radicals hissed. "Get outside!" they were ordered. More order papers were fired, and a shot from behind the chair hit Walter Runciman in the face.

Churchill Leads Demonstration.

It was some time before the ministers gave signs of moving. The wait was for Mr. Asquith to lead the way. When they went the ministerialists rent the air with thunderous cheering. Winston Spencer Churchill, partly standing on a bench, waved his handkerchief and was the leader in the demonstration. The Unionists continued their defiance. Ronald McKinnell seized a calf bound book of parliamentary procedure and pitched it across the table. It hit Mr. Churchill on the chest, edge-on. Mr. Churchill swung around, mad with rage. He shouted something, and looked like making a fight, but friends got hold of him. Captain Craig gripped him by the arm and by force held him back. Three or four friends got in front and backed him toward a chair, and pleaded with him. With friendly arms about him he was led from the House. "You gentlemen of England bawled like Liberal rags!" was the reply.

Will Crooks tried to give a turn to the affairs by starting to sing, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," but it got no further. Gradually the House was emptied, with the Unionist cries ringing "Scrap Home Rule!" and "No Home Rule!"

Altogether it was a memorable night, and it is probable that similar scenes will occur to-night. The Opposition, flushed with the success of their obstruction tactics, have determined to renew them. The outlook is serious in the extreme.

MAY AGREE ON PORT

Vienna Press Confident of an Early Settlement.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 14.—Although the Austro-Serbian dispute regarding Albanian autonomy and an Adriatic port has not been settled, the Vienna press is confident of an early settlement. The scheme of compromise has been outlined, but Serbia so far has given no sign of acceptance. Austria is now in a diplomatic conflict with Montenegro in regard to Albanian autonomy. Vienna newspapers agree that the situation between Serbia and Austria has lost a good deal of tension. "The Zeit" reports from St. Petersburg that the Russian foreign minister has intimated to the Serbian Cabinet that Russia leaves it to Serbia and Austria to arrive at an understanding on the question of an Albanian port for Serbia.

The "Neue Freie Presse" learns with regard to the same question that a compromise is likely to be reached. It is expected that this will be to the effect that Serbia will get a free harbor on the Adriatic, but without political possession. At St. Petersburg the communications of the German and Austrian ambassadors yesterday to the Foreign Minister were considered at a special meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. The situation as regards the great powers is now definitely pacific, but the necessity of a European conference is admitted. A conference could consider the questions of the Dardanelles and Asia Minor. Serbia could for access to the Adriatic be decided favorably.

BLANK CARTRIDGES USED

Turks Also Had Soap for Reserve Ammunition.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The reasons for the breakdown of the Turkish army before the invaders are brought to light in a letter from Captain Persius, the war correspondent of the "Tageblatt." Writing from Uskup after visiting the battlefield of Kumanova, he says he found on the persons of the fallen Turkish Infantrymen numbers of blank cartridges and also cartridges of the old German rifles used in 1871. He also drew the swords of some of the fallen Ottoman cavaliers and found them unsharpened and blunt, and it was the same with the bayonets of the Infantrymen.

He saw a battery of field guns which had been captured by the Serbians. The sights were fixed at 2,500 yards, but the barrels were only slightly discolored by powder. He was told that when the Turkish gunners opened their reserve ammunition boxes they found them filled with soap.

The correspondent adds that hunger was one of the main causes of the Turkish defeat. The commissariat absolutely lacked organization. Hundreds of the Turks threw away their rifles and surrendered only in order to get a piece of bread.

## TURKEY ASKS FOR 8-DAY ARMISTICE

Continued from first page.

would cease this evening, and that the existing supply contracts would be cancelled and no further military supplies be forwarded to the front.

The Armenian press to-night says that the first Dragoman of the former Bulgarian Legation here, M. Popoff, arrived at Constantinople to-day to discuss terms of peace, and at the Russian Embassy this afternoon it was stated that the only remaining difficulty was Bulgaria's insistence on the formal entry of her troops into Constantinople.

The Ottoman government points out that even the Bulgarian assurance of having no desire permanently to occupy the town, and that Bulgarians are prepared to march in and out the same day, does not render the claim easier, since it is impossible to grant while the Sultan is in residence. It is also stated that the Greek claims are excessive.

FRENCH PREMIER'S VIEW

Hopes Neither Balkan Peoples Nor Powers Will Suffer.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Premier Poincaré, speaking at the banquet of the Republican Industrial and Commercial committees to-night, referred to the more hopeful tone of the European situation. Negotiations between the powers, he said, were going on to-day with as much mutual confidence as ever, and he had a right to say, with greater precision:

"If it is permissible to hope that all the powers will await the cessation of hostilities before they attempt to enforce their respective views, and at the time of final settlement, if neither isolated initiative nor hasty measures arise to create hopeless disagreement, then the opposing interests will finish by agreeing to arrangements by which neither the Balkan peoples nor the European powers will suffer."

"This was the hope expressed by the British Premier, and it seems impossible that his appeal will remain unanswered. That a war, certainly the most frightful that ever befell Europe, could arise after so many earnest and sincere endeavors to preserve peace, would be in defiance of all good sense, civilization and humanity."

The tension over the Balkan situation has become much easier in the opinion of official circles here. The comments of the newspapers also tend to a similar view.

RUSSIA TO MOBILIZE TROOPS IN SIX DISTRICTS

Doesn't Intend to Fight Over Question of Servia Getting a Port, Says Sazonoff.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The Council of Ministers to-day decided to order mobilization in the six western military districts. All the ministers attended the council and the Balkan situation was discussed.

It is reported that the orders for a mobilization in the military districts of St. Petersburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa and the Caucasus will only take effect after receiving the news of a mobilization by Austria-Hungary and Rumania.

According to the "Novoe Vremya," the troops, which ordinarily would be disbanded about the middle of this month, will be retained with the colors until the middle of January.

Russia does not intend to go to war over the question of Servia obtaining a port on the Adriatic Sea, according to Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister. M. Sazonoff informed M. Popovitch, the Serbian Minister here, that this decision had been reached as the result of conversations between the German Ambassador to Russia and himself.

The "Novoe Vremya" and other newspapers denounce the Russian government's policy as one of vacillation and surrender.

Premier Kokovoff expressed the opinion to-day that the dispute between Serbia and Austria would be settled by compromise.

The Turkish Council of War has considered the position of the Ottoman army defending Constantinople and decided that it is hopeless, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, which says the decision was reached after a message had been received from the Turkish commander in chief. This view is said to be endorsed by the representative of the Red Crescent Society.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—A significant dispatch from St. Petersburg is published to-day in the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt." It says:

"The attitude of official circles in St. Petersburg in their judgment of Austro-Serbian relations has undergone a radical change. Foreign Minister Sazonoff has given the Serbian Minister to Russia to understand that Russia will take no direct part in the question of a port on the Adriatic, but

will leave it to be settled by negotiations between Austria and Servia, in regard to which Russia is willing to give Servia her friendly support while avoiding any tension of Austro-Russian relations."

UNWILLING FURTHER TO EMBARRASS POWERS

Turkey's Request for an Armistice Is Thus Explained in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Nov. 13.—That the Porte has entered into direct negotiations with Bulgaria for an armistice is confirmed. Nazim Pacha, the Turkish commander in chief, has received instructions to open communication with the Bulgarian generals and he has sent an envoy to the Bulgarian headquarters.

The Porte appears resolved on this course, owing, on the one hand, to the delay of the powers in handling the mediation proposal, and, on the other hand, to the divergence of views the proposal has occasioned among the powers. The Porte, according to official circles, is unwilling to add to the existing embarrassments of the powers.

M. Popoff, First Dragoman of the Bulgarian Legation, called at the Grand Vizierate to-day while the council of ministers was sitting. He had an interview with Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, and Noradunghian, the Foreign Minister.

It was at the instance of the Russian Embassy that the Porte consented to apply direct to Bulgaria. All the ambassadors during the last few days have advised Turkey to follow this course.

It is understood here that only four of the powers agreed to submit the mediation proposal, while two, presumably Austria and Germany, abstained from taking part. In these circumstances the Porte elected to apply direct to the principal belligerent, Bulgaria, and there is reason to believe that the same course will be adopted in the negotiation for the terms of peace.

ALBANIA MAYBE FREE

Proclamation of Independence Said To Be Imminent.

London, Nov. 14.—"The Daily Mail's" Constantinople correspondent says that there are good grounds for stating that the Bulgarians disapprove the idea of an armistice, which they regard as an excuse for delay. It is also doubted whether the Bulgarians will enter Constantinople, if peace can be arranged without it.

"The Daily Mail's" Vienna correspondent says that there is the best reason to believe that the proclamation of the independence of Albania is imminent. The question of giving Salonica to Servia, adds the correspondent, was discussed at Budapest, and it is understood that Austria would object to this solution, although there was an understanding between the Balkan allies that Greece should have Salonica.

Martin H. Donohue, the correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," telegraphs from Constantinople:

"The demoralized Turks have recognized the futility of further resistance. Nazim Pacha has informed the Grand Vizier that his army is both unable and unwilling to fight, and has suggested that the only course left is to make the best possible terms with the allies by direct negotiations, which have been opened with the Bulgarians."

"Some of the Turkish advisers in the capital are anxious to continue the defence of Tchataldja, but that would certainly result in disaster, as the basis of the proposals is that Turkey is ready to abandon Tchataldja, provided the Bulgarians undertake not to enter the capital."

"The Porte is prepared to make heavy sacrifices to avert this crowning humiliation, and if King Ferdinand is not too exigent, peace is in sight."

An Uskup dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says that the war in Macedonia has practically been concluded. The combined Serbian and Greek armies are closing in on Monastir, where there are only scattered fragments of the Turkish army.

BULGARIANS STILL GAINING

Turks Meet Reverses at Tchataldja and Adrianople.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—The main Bulgarian attack on the Turkish forts along the line of Tchataldja, in front of Constantinople, is now making favorable progress, after being delayed for two days because of the difficulty of transport after the heavy rain, according to the correspondent of the "Reichspost" at the Bulgarian headquarters in a dispatch dated Tuesday. The Turks, he says, have been driven from their advance posts.

In another dispatch he says the Turkish officers captured during the sorties made by the garrison of Adrianople declare that the Bulgarian artillery fire was unbearable. The Turkish troops engaged in the sorties had only a few biscuits to eat. They treated their officers' commands with indifference, and only stirred when the Mussulman priests intervened.

The Turks in Adrianople have been kept

in ignorance of the defeat of the main Turkish army. A sortie made by them yesterday was repulsed with heavy loss.

The Bulgarian government has so far not shown itself favorable to the idea of entering Constantinople according to M. Natchovitch, former Bulgarian Foreign Minister. In an interview with the correspondent of "The Neue Freie Presse" at Sofia.

Bulgaria, he said, wanted to have Constantinople and Saloniki made free cities. The Bulgarian army, he continued, would halt before Constantinople and leave the fate of the Turkish capital to the decision of the powers.

TURKEY FACES STARVATION

Famine Like Those of China and India Seems Certain.

London, Nov. 14.—The war correspondent of "The Express," writing from Hadenkue, near Constantinople, says that Europe is going to see a nation in the grip of death by starvation this winter. A famine on a scale rarely seen even in India or China has claimed the population of all of Eastern Turkey in Europe.

Infinitely more serious to the Turkish people than mere military occupation, adds the correspondent, is the fact that the native population have been driven out. The entire population is fleeing southward, mainly to the capital, which cannot hold one-tenth of them. They will simply lie down outside the walls of Constantinople and starve to death.

MEET TO HASTEN RELIEF

Mission Representatives Formulate Appeal for Funds.

An appeal was formulated at a meeting yesterday of representatives of various mission boards and educational and other institutions supported in the Turkish Empire through benevolence asking for prompt and liberal gifts to relieve suffering in and around Constantinople, regardless of creed or color. Among the organizations represented were the American Bible Society, which acted as host; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Robert College, the American Girls' College and the Bible House.

Cleveland H. Dodge reported at the meeting that he had sent by cable \$18,000 to the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Gates, president of Robert College, for use by the American committee for relief work. Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, who attended the meeting, sent a cable dispatch informing Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, that the money had been sent and more was to follow. Jacob Schiff, of No. 22 Wall Street, or the Red Cross office, at No. 155 East 23d street, will transmit other contributions.

Among those who contributed the \$18,000 were the following:

Cleveland H. Dodge, \$5,000; "A Friend," \$5,000; Mrs. John S. Kennedy, \$3,000; Arthur C. James, \$2,500; Miss Helen Gould, \$2,000; and Miss Grace H. Dodge, \$1,000.

Those who attended the meeting included Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American National Red Cross, Washington; Mrs. William K. Draper, of the Red Cross in this state; Dr. George Washburn, a trustee of Robert College and who was for twenty-five years its president; Cleveland H. Dodge, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Dennis, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Haven, the Rev. Dr. G. D. Wright, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schaeffer and Frederick A. Booth.

Pardinas worked at his trade as a painter in Tampa, Fla., for some time, having gone there from Havana. He left Tampa as recently as last January, and is assumed to have gone from there to Buenos Ayres.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 13.—Manuel Pardinas, assassin of Premier Canalejas of Spain, worked here several months last winter as a sign painter and decorator. Representatives of several foreign governments were warned at the time to watch him, as he was known to have anarchistic tendencies. Pardinas was from Havana.

Canalejas Entombed

WITH HIGHEST HONORS

King, Accompanied by Infants of Spain, Follows Body to Spanish Pantheon.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The body of the Spanish Premier, Jose Canalejas, was entombed in the Spanish Pantheon this afternoon with the highest national honors. The entire nation is in mourning and all civil life and business was suspended in Madrid until after the ceremony.

King Alfonso, accompanied by Prince Charles of Bourbon Sicilies and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, Infants of Spain, walked behind the hearse from the Chamber of Deputies to the Pantheon, while 250,000 persons stood with uncovered heads in tribute to the dead Premier. The members of the diplomatic corps and an official from every department of the government attended the funeral.

The press, of all shades of opinion, condemns the assassination and lauds Senor Canalejas as the finest type of Spaniard, who, in addition to being a great statesman, had devoted himself to the amelioration of the condition of the poor. The Republican press protests against the assertion that the assassination represented an attempt to avenge the execution of Ferrer.

Manuel Pardinas, the assassin, died, according to the police, without making any statement. The exact motives for the deed, therefore, remain a mystery.

The Liberal cabinet will continue to hold office under the temporary Presidency of Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, Foreign Minister, for the present, at least, until the signature of the Moroccan treaty with France, which should have been completed to-day. Premier Poincaré of France, however, telegraphed this morning to the Spanish government to defer the matter until a more convenient date.

The assassin, Manuel Pardinas, was a man of distinguished appearance. He had regular features, was smooth shaven and had luminous eyes. When arrested he had several manuscripts in his pocket. One in cipher was inscribed on the outer sheet "The international conflagration."

Another was a thesis on "The anatomy of the human stomach." He also carried one of Flammarion's astronomical books and the photograph of a woman, on which was written "To my unforgettable Manuel."

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